

THE ARGUS.

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Tuesday, April 4, 1916.

Rock Island—From River to River.

Home Comers

ATTENTION OF SUBSCRIBERS.—If you know of any former resident of this city or county now living elsewhere, outside of a radius of 50 miles of Rock Island, and will send the name and address of each former resident to The Argus, a copy of this paper will be sent gratis to the name and address given, daily from May 15 to July 1.

This proposition is made in order to afford the most extended opportunity for the widest and fullest cooperation in making the Fort Armstrong Celebration and Tri-City Home Coming to be held in the tri-cities June 18th to 24th inclusive, a happy as well as a wonderful historical event, and if you will send in the names of your friends you will not only secure for them a copy of a daily paper from the home town for the period mentioned, but will be likewise contributing to the making of the celebration the most successful event ever held in the Mississippi valley.

Address Home Coming Committee, Fort Armstrong Centennial Celebration, care of The Rock Island Argus.

North Dakota boasts that there are only 280 men in her prisons. Why don't the courts and juries do their duty?

No wonder the French make such splendid charges on the battlefield. They learned how in the millinery shops and dressmaking establishments.

The spring opening of the Panama canal is set for April 15 and some snappy new styles of dredge work will be shown if another slide does not intervene.

The Washington correspondents who use the word "grave" so often in the literature of submarine diplomacy are reminded that such words as serious, important, momentous, solemn, thoughtful, onerous and critical would make pleasant variants.

"Ambulances," the dispatch telling of the train wreck said, "rushed from Lorain, Amherst and Ellyria stuck in the mud." It might have happened anywhere in the United States except perhaps in Massachusetts and California. And such mud roads are the great highways of traffic over which the farm produce of the country is shipped to market!

IMITATING GRANDMA.

We all know some dear old lady who never used the word "leg" in her life except when ordering a leg of lamb.

As a "young lady" she covered her feet with her skirts when she sat down. As a "belle" she studied herself in the looking glass largely as a surface reflection. She never seemed to think that what was underneath her dress had to be expressed outwardly, or that it was the concern of any passing stranger.

Lots of fashionable girls nowadays look as if they used the X-ray when they pose before their princess mirrors. And those who call present fashions decadent are loud in their condemnation of the girls. But is this fair? In a recent symposium of professors of the University of Wisconsin, requested by the girls of that institution, the subject being the young women on themselves, Professor E. A. Ross said:

"The young women of the university conduct themselves with freedom, ease and naturalness which is never found in girls who have learned to be on their guard against the wiles and malicious gossip of men."

Professor Ross has bravely put a truth which will account for many conspicuous abuses. Certain styles of dress reveal a degree of sophistication concerning the wiles and gossip of men which cheapens the girl who wears them. Of course no one would want any girl to imitate her grandmother's prudishness and substitute "limb" for "leg" in her vocabulary. But just at present imitating grandmother a little more closely in skirt lengths would be attractive, both modestly and artistically.

PUNISHING MURDER.

Governor McCall of Massachusetts has asked the legislature of that state to abolish the death penalty for murder. Simultaneously the Cook county grand jury in a report to the judge of the criminal court, calls attention to

the large number of murders committed in 1914 and 1915, without hanging in Chicago and strongly urges upon the courts and the juries that the death penalty be speedily reestablished for the wholesome effect it would no doubt have. The report says, for instance, that if there was an execution every Friday for a period of six months "we believe that murder would be looked upon as a more serious offense and the number of murders would be thereby greatly reduced." Attention is called to the fact that during the year 1914 the grand juries of Cook county voted 155 indictments for murder and during the year 1915 there were 163 indictments for the same crime and yet in the past four years the death penalty has been enforced in only one instance. The report says it requires no stronger argument than these figures to show that something must be done to make this committing of murder more dangerous than it now seems to be. From this it appears that the death penalty has been abolished practically in Cook county and the results are not such as to encourage Governor McCall in trying to wipe it out entirely in Massachusetts, assuming that human nature is about the same there as in Chicago. The great point is, to inspire fear of the law in the hearts of criminals and as the fear of the death penalty must be greater than all others the Cook county grand jury appear to have the best of the argument.

SALARIES IN MOVIES.

The newspaper dispatches tell us that little Mary Pickford, the moving picture actress, has signed a new contract at a salary of \$500,000 a year. This may be press agent's dope pure and simple. It probably is, but it is such reports that produce unrest, and even socialism, in this land. Miss Pickford is a beautiful woman, is a clever screen actress and is probably the most popular of all the stars now engaged in this mode of livelihood before the public today, but no single individual contributing to the amusement of the public earns a half million a year, or half that amount, or a third or a fourth or a fifth or a tenth of it. That Miss Pickford is a great drawing card and is worth to herself all that she can get, no one will question, but that she should pull down any such enormous salary as is reported or any considerable part of it, causes the public to gasp, and to contemplate the fabulous profits in the motion picture game. No wonder a trust of the trusts already engaged in the production is well under way, for if two years ago she was a millionaire out of a little girl, what must it do to the men behind the scenes?

THE PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY.

The current number of the Nation has an instructive editorial on presidential primaries based upon this statement in a recent editorial in the Boston Transcript: "The renomination of Mr. Wilson by the democrats was long ago accepted as inevitable. The nomination of Mr. Hughes looks today to be hardly less a certainty." The Nation says that all the signs confirm the Transcript in its estimate of the situation. Editorial polls taken all over the country from Maine to California show a great sentiment for Hughes. But the Nation says:

"Evidence of this kind is by no means conclusive. Straw votes, and even votes that are so extensive as to make the appellation seem appropriate, have a way of playing the most fantastic tricks. Do what you will, there is still great danger of incorrect sampling; and, over and above this, there is the possibility of a change of feeling before the day of decision arrives. But no one can doubt that there is, to say the least, a deep undercurrent of desire for Hughes throughout the country, a widespread feeling that he is the one man whose nomination by the republicans would not only unite the party, but be well received by the whole nation. This is so evident upon the face of things, and has been so distinctly recognized in the admission by leader after leader that if Hughes were in the running at all he would be the unquestionable choice of the party, that the taking of polls to demonstrate it is almost superfluous."

As an argument against the presidential primary the Nation points out that Justice Hughes is not a candidate for the nomination and if a national presidential primary law were in operation there would be no possibility of his nomination. From the very nature of the situation Hughes sentiment must manifest itself in unorganized ways at the present time.

That the presidential primary idea has not worked out in the manner anticipated by those who fathered it four years ago is strikingly illustrated by Colonel Roosevelt's refusal to allow the use of his name in primary contests this year, says the Bloomington Pantagraph (Rep.). It would be interesting indeed to read again what the colonel had to say four years ago on the presidential primary and compare those limitless eulogies with his present attitude. Can it be that "the father beareth his own child"? The presidential primary law now on the statute books of Illinois was hailed by the colonel and the Chicago Tribune as the last word in "righteous" legislation. It was the chief bulwark of Armageddon. In 1912 both the colonel and the Tribune appear to have forgotten that such a law ever existed.

The presidential primary is about as thoroughly discredited as that other foundation of bull moose doctrine—the recall of judicial decisions. It was used as an instrument to further the colonel's ambition four years ago and furnished the basis for his bolt from the republican party. In 1916 it no longer serves his purpose and he casts it aside. An excellent sidelight on the stability of bull moose principles in general.

Selected by Tavenner

Kitchin Wants the Rich to Pay For "Preparedness."

BY GILSON GARDNER.

"Let the rich pay for it." This was the answer of Representative Claude Kitchin of North Carolina, majority leader of the house of representatives, when I asked him how congress proposes to raise the money to pay for the preparedness program.

"The rich are the folks who are clamoring for war and for this preparedness. Suppose they foot the bills," Mr. Kitchin went on. "About one hundred million dollars a year can be easily added to the income tax receipts without lowering the exemption inheritance tax, too. We are working on that now. I am in favor of that. Then we have got a bill to tax war munitions profits. I think that these three will pretty nearly furnish all the money that may be needed. In fact, I think we can then take off some of these puttering stamp taxes that we are now fussing around with; the more objectionable ones that are just a nuisance and don't bring much money in."

"Why," I asked, "has congress been so slow in preparing its revenue bills?"

"Waiting for these army and navy bills," replied Kitchin. "No need to hurry about the budget until we find out how much money we are going to need. When the committees get through figuring how much the big navy and big army is going to cost, then we can intelligently begin to find out where the money is to come from. I think we will have our income tax bill ready in April and possibly the

inheritance tax and the other bills."

"What is your idea as to how to get more from the income tax?" I asked.

"By sharp increases of the rates on the higher incomes," Mr. Kitchin replied promptly. "Besides, some of the brackets can be brought closer together—the jumps between the sizes of the big incomes are too big; we can grade them up a little between 20, 25, 30, 40 and 45 thousand dollars a year, and so on, increasing the rate on each classification. Of course, the biggest ones must pay the highest rate. In some respects no doubt the administrative features of the law can be corrected, if there are any ways in which its administration can be made more perfect, and we will hear what the secretary of the treasury has to say on that subject."

"What," I asked, "will your legislation include as munitions to be taxed?"

"Just the well known, obvious things that are known as munitions—explosives, guns, rifles, powder, bullets, shrapnel."

"You would not include Missouri mules?"

"By no means," answered Mr. Kitchin.

"Nor cartridge clips made by a can company?"

"I don't know," he answered. "Perhaps things like that would come in. That would have to be worked out by experts in studying this kind of legislation. They are studying and working on it now."

"Will you have the support of the majority of the house on these propositions?"

"I don't see how they can be fought," replied Mr. Kitchin. "I expect to see them pass."

Sidelights on the European War

Managua, Nicaragua.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press).—The people of Nicaragua are to be given the right to express their will for the selection of a president. That will be a remarkable state of affairs for Nicaragua where, for 20 years, dictatorship and revolution have interdicted and made such a condition impossible. As the secretary of state expressed it in an official letter when he dismissed the Nicaraguan Minister from the United States in 1909: "It is equally notorious that under the regime of President Zelaya, republican institutions have ceased to exist in Nicaragua except in name, that public opinion and the press have been strangled and that prisons have been the price of every demonstration of patriotism."

President Diaz has just issued an announcement through the press, and says he will make it official by a proclamation in the official Gazette, that "it has been the basis of my program of government to restore in Nicaragua all the republican practices." To that end, he continues, the most important is the succession of one-term presidents in the executive power, selected by popular will.

As the presidential election in Nicaragua occurs Oct. 1 next, and as politics are warming and the parties are gathering themselves together, this announcement is most significant. The present generation, except the older people who were active before 1893, know nothing of a popular discussion of candidates for the presidency, or a free registration of voters, or of any expression of the popular will. Such things were not permitted under President Zelaya from 1893 to 1910.

The provisional government which gained force that year adopted a new constitution for a republican form of government, providing that the presi-

dential term should be four years and an incumbent could not succeed himself, thus restoring the practice in Nicaragua for the quarter century preceding Zelaya. The first election was in December, 1912, but it came so soon after the revolution of 1912 engaged in by General Mena and the Zelaya liberals, that the partisans of the latter party made no effort at the polls and the conservatives won without opposition, the acting president, Adolfo Diaz, being elected for a full term.

The president now declares that the one-term provision will be carried out, which means that he will retire, and states further that the free expression of the popular will in the primaries or meetings will be guaranteed by the government "with the same care that I have taken that the other guarantees which the constitution gives to the citizens shall be respected."

He says that there is further guaranteed the free exercise of propaganda and the right of free speech in meetings provided that it be done with decorum and in lawful manner.

The liberals, which is the party in opposition, are already taking advantage of the president's declarations that free discussions will be permitted, by organizing clubs and calling meetings. The conservatives are doing the same. So there is good prospect of a six months lively campaign. Some of the liberals seem a little stunned by the announcement that free speech will be permitted, so unusual is it. When it is remembered that most of the present high officials of the government, who are conservatives, spent more or less time in prison or in exile for indulging in free speech in the regime of Zelaya the significance of President Diaz's announcement can be appreciated. It marks a new epoch for Nicaragua.

FRENCH SOLDIER AT A WAYSIDE SHRINE



Photographed "somewhere in France." The French soldier is offering up a silent prayer that his country and his home may be saved from the invader.

CHORDS AND DISCORDS

"THE people have a right to know where justice lies," says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. And she lies and lies.

SOME one has made the discovery that all students in New York City college wear pink ribbons in their nighties. This is serious, if true.

CHICAGO society woman plans to spend \$231 for a week of meals. And they will be weak meals, indeed.

"IS it wise to spend \$11,000,000 for a government armor plate plant?" inquires the Bethlehem Steel company in a circular it is shooting at the newspapers. It is positively pathetic the interest the steel combine is evincing in the governmental welfare of late.

"I SAW 'Damaged Goods' played by a repertoire company here" postcards L. E. W. from a small town downstate. "The company lived up to its advertising."

WRITING of the marriage engagement of Voliva, overseer of Zion, the Chicago Tribune says: "It is assumed Miss Emanuelson is in tune with Zion, as she has been a constant attendant at the tabernacle. You might paste this in your hat for future reference."

"DEALERS Fear Milk Shortage by Wednesday."—Headline. They might join in prayers for rain.

MONUMENT is to be erected to the memory of Dr. Sachs, father of the Chicago municipal tuberculosis sanitarium. And it is presumed that many of those responsible for his suicide will kick in.

"I BELIEVE we have our opponents beaten," said Mrs. George Groves, after speaking at 13 teas. And she stood without hitching, too.

"A MAN cannot serve the people of Chicago and the newspapers," wails Mayor Thompson. The mayor seems to forget that the newspapers, as a rule, serve the people. The mayor, it appears, is serving persons who claim they speak for the people. Some day he will waken to the fact that he is in the hands of his enemies.

WOMAN at Alton, Ill., was married Feb. 2, but has forgotten that she went through a ceremony. There are some husbands who will envy the man she wedded.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., man, when he was told he must die, got his wife to dress in mourning clothes so he could see how she would look after he passed away. Poor time to grow suspicious.

THOSE who didn't tell their neighbors how they were going to vote will at least be in position to say "I told you so" after the ballots are counted tonight.

He's at Least Original.

Wanted—Board in private family, where good example would be considered sufficient recompense; family must have not more than two children, and must retire not later than 10 p. m. Methodist family preferred. Address, with reference, Box 64, Star office.—Sault Ste. Marie Star.

FRANK MORAN announces he is to turn evangelist, directing his appeal chiefly to boys. He says Billy Sunday is vulgar. Billy is a minister. Moran is a prize fighter. So there you are. It's all in the viewpoint.

"FAIRBANKS Losing His Grip."—Headline. This was to be expected with the approach of thawing atmosphere.

KING George has placed \$500,000 at the disposal of the royal treasury. "It is the king's wish," he says, "that this sum, which he gives in consequence of the war, should be applied in whatever manner is deemed best in the opinion of his majesty's government." In other words, if the keeper of the wampum knows his business he will see to it that the roll will follow a route so that it will eventually be restored to the royal sock.

ROOSEVELT suggests General Wood as the right sort of man to lead the republican party. Now who do you suppose Wood's candidate is? One guess. Righto.

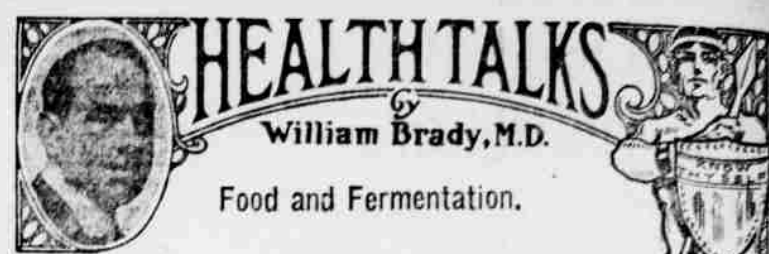
"THERE ought to be plenty light on that railroad wreck at Amherst, Ohio," writes Ignatz. "I see Mr. Moon, general manager of the company, is directing one of the investigations."

Fair Warning. If the party with an automobile who nearly run me down on Main street as I was crossing over repeats the act, unless I am totally disabled he will need the ambulance to finish his trip. This is not intended as a threat, but simply a matter of business. People not possessing one of these devilish machines do not have to get off the earth. I don't think.—A. W. O.—Adv. in Great Bend (Kan.) Tribune.

Unforgettable. Man forgets much in this world, but ask any of the old ones if he has forgotten the lessons he learned at mother's and across father's knee.—Houston Post.

Not Particular. A drunken man is not particular. If he falls in his effort to organize a male quartet, he will sing a solo.—Topeka Capital.

J. M. C.



Food and Fermentation.

It takes the average dyspeptic or indigestion victim from one to five years to learn that so-called "digestive tablets," pepsin, and other alleged aids to digestion are utterly worthless, so far as curing the dyspepsia is concerned. Then perhaps it takes him another year or two to find out that "starches" and "sweets" are not necessarily the only foods which will ferment in the stomach or bowel.

If something critical doesn't happen in all this time, say a frank appendicitis or an attack of honest-to-goodness gallstone colic or something else which establishes the real nature of the "stomach trouble" at last, the poor sufferer may ultimately discover a "diet" upon which he can get along with a fair degree of comfort. The diet may be ever so scientific and rigid in its limitations, but it always has this characteristic: It doesn't over-feed the individual quite so much as his customary bill of fare.

The fact is that most of the fullness, distension, flatulency, fermentation, gas, bloating and embarrassment of the heart which dyspeptics suffer is caused by overeating. If more food is consumed than the stomach and intestine can assimilate, the excess remains unabsorbed, and of course undergoes bacterial fermentation, with the production of various by-products, such as gas, organic acids and toxic ptomaines.

There are various conventional modes of treating such a condition. First, the use of digestive ferments—which is generally a disappointment. Second, the use of intestinal disinfectants which are supposed to prevent fermentation, but don't; for the reason that anything strong enough to prevent bacterial fermentation will likewise prevent "digestion," and as a practical fact no agent has yet been found which will disinfect the intestinal canal. Third, taking

salines or other cathartics; this works all right for a time, but for a time only. Fourth, taking drugs which stimulate the secretion of more gastric juice; a mere makeshift, of no permanent effect. Finally, dieting.

Dieting does the business. And can we outline a suitable diet? Only by due consideration of the patient's individual requirements and his individual condition. The diet must contain sufficient energy to meet the patient's demands and sufficient variety to supply the essential elements of nutrition. A ready made diet is almost as bad as ready made medicine. Human beings are seldom exactly alike.

The one fact that applies in most cases of fermentation and flatulency is intemperance—hasty eating and overeating.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Water is a Good Beverage.

I notice physicians recommend six or eight glasses of water per day. Is it desirable for one with intestinal indigestion and stomach trouble to drink so much as that? Would not the fermented food be diluted and carried into the blood, causing headache, auto-intoxication, etc.?

Answer—That would not make any difference, or rather such a person should drink even more water. At mealtime, if desired; cold water just before or in the course of a meal is an aid to digestion.

Iodine for Warts.

Will tincture of iodine cure warts if applied every day?

Answer—Paint the wart and a little of the surrounding skin every third or fourth day only. It will cause them to disappear—perhaps.

Afternoon Fever.

Would anemia cause one to have a temperature of 100 afterwards?

Answer—Hardly. The anemia may be from tuberculosis.

The Daily Story

How the Castle Was Saved—By F. A. Mitchell.

One traveling in Germany is impressed with the number of ruined castles he sees everywhere. These castles belonged to a period when the German emperor was much more of a figurehead than he is now, and the nobles were each and all independent owners of one of these castles and a small quantity of land surrounding it. The reason why the castles were all built on high ground was that they could be more easily defended.

The baron lived by levying tribute on merchants who passed here and there beneath him. Leaving his stronghold, he would swoop down on some luckless trader and either cut off his merchandise or levy tribute in cash. The only real fighting the barons did was with each other.

One of these nobles, Baron Rudolph Gotthard, was growing old when he married, and a daughter, Bertha, was born to him. When her father was too old to fight any more Bertha, who inherited masculine bravery with feminine traits, seemed to consider it her part, since she had no brother, to take his place. She began by putting herself at the head of a force who sallied forth to exact tribute from a party of merchants. She had been told that since her father owned a narrow strip of land over which the traders must pass she had the right to make them pay for the privilege. She acquitted herself so well on this expedition that she thereafter was acknowledged as commander of her father's vassals.

From a little girl born in times when arms for those of rank was the only profession Bertha had learned the art of defense. Something in the construction of her eye, in the nerves, or perhaps both, rendered her remarkable in fencing not only for a woman, but for a man. There was no strength in her success. It was all art. Often of an afternoon in the castle court she would challenge some one of the men to a friendly contest with foils and would usually come out victorious.

The age and decrepitude of the baron led his younger neighbors to believe that he would be an easy prey and that his domain might be appropriated. They knew that he had no son to take his place and that there was no one to defend his castle except a girl, and, although they had heard something of Bertha's exploits, they did not deem her a competent adversary. There was one young man who through the death of his father came to his inheritance very young. His domain adjoined that of Baron Rudolph, and as soon as his father died he proposed that the two estates should be made one by his marriage with Bertha.

The truth is he had seen Bertha and had conceived a passion for her. It was as much his desire to possess her as to unite the two estates. One morning he rode up to Baron Rudolph's castle and sent in word that Count Stinzel desired an interview. He was admitted, and Bertha, who was at a window when he rode into the court, saw him. Baron Rudolph promised to submit the proposition to his daughter.

The answer Bertha gave was that she would accept Count Stinzel for her husband on condition that the owner ship of the two estates should be divided by a friendly contest between them with foils. If the count proved victorious they should both belong to him; if Bertha won, they should both belong to her.

The young count could not very well decline such a proposition if he had

wished to do so. He would become the laughingstock of all the country round about. But he had no desire to decline it. He was as well skilled in the use of arms as the average man, and if he could not win from a woman he considered that he should deserve to come under the feminine yoke. He sent word that he accepted the challenge on the terms offered.

Bertha being a woman, the count agreed to fight in the court of her father's castle. He came on the day appointed for the contest with a number of his principal retainers. Bertha came into the court in a fencing costume that was very becoming. She and the count met at a table on which two copies of the contract were placed and signed them in presence of witnesses. Then they proceeded to the center of the court, and the contest began.

From the first the count's movements in contrast with Bertha's agility seemed a trifle heavy, though it was evident that the strength was all on his side. As to that something we call skill, which is really in the physical makeup of the fencer, it was all on the side of Bertha. It had been embodied in the rules governing the contest that victory should consist in the first one to touch a red heart fixed to the left breast. Suddenly the count's foil flew up in the air and left him defenseless. All Bertha had to do to win was to press forward and touch the heart on her adversary's breast with the button of her foil. Instead, she dropped the point of her weapon to the ground and her eyes at the same time. It was apparent to all that though she had won the victory she would not take it.

The count stood looking at her for a time, then, walking forward, took her in his arms and kissed her, a shout arising from those who witnessed the scene.

The two estates were united under one head and thus saved from those who would have conquered Baron Rudolph Gotthard.

First Sorrows.

There is no despair so absolute as that which comes with the first moments of our first great sorrow, when we have not yet known what it is to have suffered and be healed, to have despaired and to have recovered hope.

Nicely Dodged.

"Sir," said the angry woman, "I understand you said I had a face that would stop a street car in the middle of the block."

"Yes, that's what I said," calmly answered the mere man. "It takes an unusually handsome face to induce a motorman to make a stop like that."—Buffalo News.

A Perfect Rose.

A perfect rose is the most exquisite visible symbol which we have of what happens when man the child works with God the Father and when together they bring about that which they are working for.—Edward Everett Hale.

Daily History Class—April 4.

1774—Oliver Goldsmith, British poet and miscellaneous writer, died; born 1728.
1865—President Lincoln entered Peshmound.
1869—General Blanco, last captain general of Cuba, died; born 1832.
1915—Austria conceded that her armies were overmatched in the Carpathians by Russian re-enforcements brought to the field from Przemysl.